

The West Virginian

"THE PAPER THAT GOES HOME."

Established 1865. Member Associated Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY
by the Fairmont Printing and Publishing Company.

W. J. WIEGEL, General Manager.
JAMES C. HERBERT, Acting Editor.
A. RAY MAPLE, Advertising Manager.
C. V. REDIC, Circulation Manager.

Publication Office, Monroe Street.

TELEPHONES

Advertising Dept. Bell 158 Cons. 250 | Circulation Dept. Bell 158 Cons. 250 | Editorial Dept. Bell 68 Cons. 97

Foreign Advertising Representative, ROBERT E. WARD,
Brimley Bldg., New York. 123 W. Madison St., Chicago.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Daily (by carrier) 45c per month, payable monthly.

BY MAIL

Daily, one month ... \$4.40 Daily, six months ... \$20.00
Daily, three months ... 1.00 Daily, one year ... 4.00

All subscriptions payable in advance.

When asking for change, in advance give old as well as new address.

Entered at the Postoffice at Fairmont, West Virginia, as second-class matter.

IF YOU DON'T GET YOUR PAPER CALL "WESTERN UNION."

Subscribers on our carrier routes failing to get The West Virginian any evening should call "WESTERN UNION," state the fact and give name and residence, and a messenger will deliver a paper to your door at once. There is no charge to the subscriber for this service. The West Virginian plans to render to its subscribers the best newspaper delivery service possible and this is part of the plan.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President—Charles Evans Hughes of New York.
For Vice President—Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana.
U. S. Senator—Howard Sutherland of Randolph.
Congress, First District—Thos. W. Fleming, Fairmont.

JUDICIAL.

W. N. Miller, Parkersburg. Harold A. Ritz, Bluefield.

STATE.

Governor—Ira E. Robinson of Taylor.
Secretary of State—Houston G. Young, of Harrison.
Superintendent of Schools—Morris P. Shawkey of Kanawha.
Auditor—John S. Darst of Jackson.
Treasurer—William S. Johnson of Fayette.
Attorney General—E. T. England of Logan.
Commissioner of Agriculture—James H. Stewart of Putnam.
State Senator, Eleventh District—Charles A. Sinsel, Taylor County.

COUNTY.

Sheriff—W. H. Veach, Farmington.
Assessor—W. S. Hamilton, Fairmont.
Prosecutor—M. Earl Morgan, Fairmont.
County Commissioner—W. P. Mason, Mannington.
House Delegates—Geo. W. Bowers, Mannington.
Walter Ellason, Fairmont.
B. S. Hutchinson, Union district.
Co. Surveyor—Thos. E. Minnear, Annabelle, Lincoln Dist.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 30, 1916

"America First and America Efficient"

CRISIS FOR CONGRESSMEN.

MEMBERS of Congress who are candidates for reelection doubtless view the prospect that they will have to go on record, not once but many times, on the issues growing out of the dispute between the trainmen and the roads in anything but a complacent mood. In all probability it will mean the political ruin of some; and for all it will mean many uncomfortable moments.

Well, it was coming to Congress. There are too many log rolling office boys in that body. However intelligent and patriotic the members are when taken individually, it is next to impossible to make them rise to the level of genuine statesmanship in their collective capacity.

France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand foresee such emergencies as the one thrust upon this nation by the threat of the trainmen and prepare for them at a time when the measures that are adopted may be considered on their merits and while the public mind is tranquil. The American Congress practically never does anything until the necessity for action is so insistent that anything that promises to ameliorate existing evils is accepted, with the result that frequently the trouble instead of being eradicated is merely drawn out or turned into something infinitely worse.

If Congress does not try to work out of the present crisis by adopting some makeshift the people may consider themselves unusually fortunate. While the matter is in the hands of that body the public will remain in a state of apprehension.

CANADA AS A COMMERCIAL COMPETITOR.

EXPORTS from Canada to the United States during our fiscal year 1916, were 28 per cent greater than for 1915, and 70 per cent greater than during the last fiscal year under the Republican tariff law, 1913, notwithstanding the fact that Canada's exports to Great Britain during the Canadian fiscal year 1915-16 were more than double those of the two previous fiscal years.

For the 12 months ended last June the Dominion of Canada got into our market for \$204,000,000 worth of her products, or at the rate of \$17,000,000 monthly. For the same period in 1915, we imported from Canada \$159,570,000 worth of goods, and for 1913, \$120,570,000 worth. The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce reports that the total exports of Canada to Great Britain for the Canadian fiscal year 1915-16 were valued at \$452,000,000, compared with \$187,000,000 the year before. In addition to all this, Canada has contributed a generous sum to the expenses of the European war and in the upkeep of her fighting machine now battling for England. Had it not been for the war, what would have prevented her from exporting a still greater volume of her products to the United States, with the kind assistance of the Democratic near-free-trade tariff law?

Eight states bordering on the Dominion are to elect United States Senators this fall. The Republican party is confident that it will elect Charles Evans Hughes to the Presidency, and gain control of the House by a handsome majority. One of the first acts looking to commercial preparedness is the revision of that wretched mess of misfit legislation, the Underwood tariff law. That law is an acknowledged failure as a revenue producer. Its sole defenders are the authors of its being. It has presented Canada with a splendid handicap in our domestic market without securing to us one iota of preference in the Canadian market. In 1913 (fiscal year) our exports to Canada totaled \$415,000,000—peace products, all of them. In 1915, they had dropped to \$300,000,000. In 1916 they rose to \$467,000,000, but this was because Canada is leaning heavily on us for her supplies of manufactured war munitions.

It is imperative that the Republicans control the United

States Senate next year, if we are to have a tariff revision. The Democratic platform of 1916 unqualifiedly indorses the Underwood-Simmons tariff law, and the only platform promise ever kept by the Democratic party was the promise of the American market to our foreign competitors. Democrats do not keep the promises they make to our own people. This means that the Democratic party, with Woodrow Wilson's ring in its nose, proposes to continue the Underwood tariff law, if the party is continued in power. After-war conditions don't bother them. They are from the South.

But the products which we import from Canada in such volume, under the present tariff law, are those in the production of which our own border States are most particularly interested. While these greatly increased importations from Canada have an injurious effect on the whole country, on these border States the effect is especially disastrous. Our farmers and stockraisers may not have appreciated this during the past two years because of the abnormal demand of Europe for their products, and the consequent high prices they have received, have distracted their attention from the real state of affairs. But the lumbermen are thoroughly alive to the situation. We cannot go on exporting foodstuffs to Europe at the present rate, forever. When the war is over Europe will raise a share of her own food. We may be lucky to get back our normal trade in foodstuffs with Europe, because the purchasing power of those peoples will be curtailed. But Canada can increase her hold on our market with little effort, under a Democratic law.

Therefore, regardless of consideration of the administration's foreign policies, or the Mexican boggle, or the delightful personality of any particular Democratic candidate for the Senate, it behooves every forward-looking farmer in these eight states and the State of West Virginia to cast his vote for the Senator who stands for the American protective policy, and America First, and that is not a Democrat.

GRAVE ERROR.

IN their fight for an eight hour day the railroad trainmen up to the present have had the support of a large and influential part of the public, but it will be hard for them to retain all of this if they persist in their opposition to compulsory investigation.

It will not do for them to say baldly that the principle in practice in Canada, where it has been on trial for several years, has proved that the railroads take advantage of the interval during which the investigators are examining into the merits of the controversy to prepare for a strike. If the examination shows that the men are in the right and the roads in the wrong no road on this side of the line, at least, would dare to refuse the demands of the men. Public opinion, which is more powerful than all the laws, would not countenance such a stiff-necked attitude. No financial combination in the land is strong enough to run counter to that public opinion.

The American people above all other things believe in the spirit of fair play. It will be hard to persuade such a people that a man or a party whose cause is just need stand in fear of publicity. Indeed some of the deepest thinkers we have developed in this country have believed that complete publicity is all the remedy we need for most of our social and economic ills. Without thinking very much about it one way or another the country has adopted this theory. If the trainmen stand by their leaders in the decision to fight that part of the strike prevention program they will make a grave tactical error.

CABIN CREEK RELIEF.

IN another column of this issue The West Virginian prints a statement by Governor Hatfield in which he explains in detail the situation in the district which was recently swept by the worst flood in the history of the state, and talks with pardonable bluntness about the way he has been misrepresented in connection with federal aid for the people who live there and were victims of the inundation.

Party politics has come to a pretty pass, indeed, when such a situation as the Governor's statement uncovers is made a football for politicians and newspapers who are willing to sacrifice everything, including the safety of 5,000 fellow citizens and the fair name of the state, in order to attempt to make a "point" against a political opponent.

The latest advices from Washington bearing upon this unfortunate situation are to the effect that because of the publicity that has been given to it there is apt to be a considerable delay before Federal aid can be made available. In the meantime the people on Cabin Creek and Coal River must live in tents and eat out of such dishes as benevolent fellow West Virginians have been able to send to them.

Has the fad for Spanish in the public schools passed? Two years ago the demand for it was so strong all over the country that there were not enough teachers. In Wheeling, at least, this has fallen off to the point where there is a possibility that it will be dropped from the curriculum. Young America is, to borrow an expression which it will readily understand, missing a bet if it is preparing to drop Spanish. The conditions which made for the popularity of this language two years ago are still present. Indeed, two years ago it was only suspected that the relations between this country and Spanish America could be made to grow closer. Now we know they can.

With a complete shut down on the railroads staring them in the face big manufacturers with plants facing navigable rivers are beginning to study the possibilities of water transportation. Naturally it is just one more example of hindsight. Before the rivers can be turned into substantial factors more boats must be built. German and French industrial establishments would not have been caught in that way.

SHORT AND SNAPPY.

We observe that Moss Rose has been indicted for violating the Yost law in Ohio county. But a bootlegger by any other name would smell as sweet.—Parkersburg Sentinel.

Just as every argument against capital punishment seemed to be established, up again come these unchangeable white slavers.—Uniontown Evening Genius.

A Democratic editor in Arkansas was fined \$1 for shooting his Republican rival. The rival must have been pretty badly wounded to draw a fine like that in Arkansas.—Bluefield Telegraph.

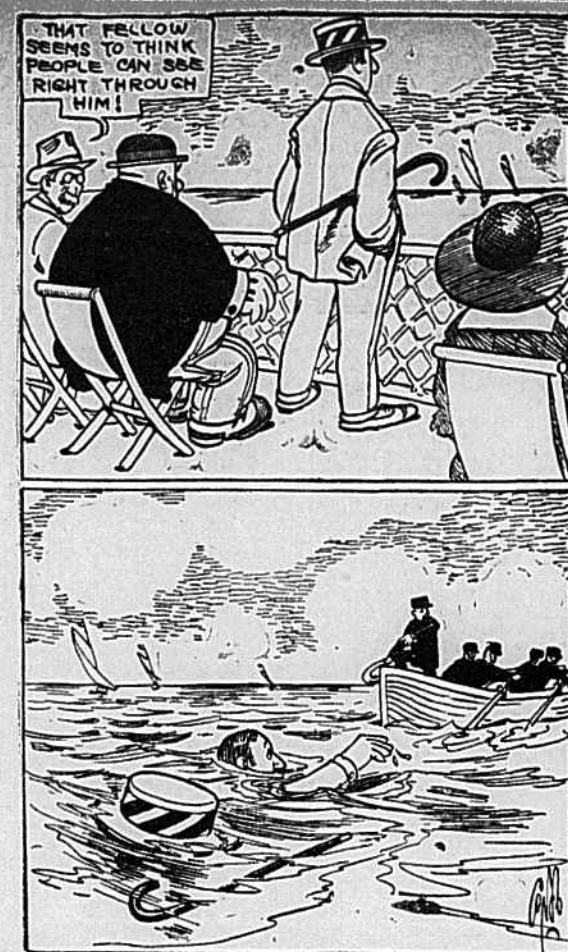
London has now over 100,000 girl clerks. The dreary monotony of a scratch of the pen is thus relieved by the swish of a skirt.—Uniontown News-Standard.

Apologies of the ruin of Nashville by prohibition, which was mentioned on this page last week, our readers will be interested in the troubles of Toledo, which has no saloon for every five hundred people. The city is so near bankrupt that many of the department heads have been taking city notes instead of cash for salary. The police and fire forces are to be reduced one hundred men. Six fire-engine houses have been ordered closed. The chief of detectives was ousted, but insists on retaining his office though he gets no pay. It is said to contemplate what ruin comes to a city when it has saloons.—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

A great many people who show deep interest in movements to prevent the spread of disease neglect to keep their back yards clean.—Wheeling Register.

OUTBURSTS OF EVERETT TRUE

(BY CONDO.)



RUFF STUFF

BY RED.

Perhaps the burglar that entered Lipson's store just stumbled in there on account of the bum condition of the walks.

Anybody with \$500 worth of rings ought to be careful of coming near any young lady.

Because when words fall the average youth a ring creates a regular riot of joy.

A Cumberland wife cowered one of her husband's lady friends whom he had taken to a theatre. Life in Cumberland must be very tedious.

Editor Ruff Stuff: You haven't said anything about using wheelbarrows in the proposed strike.—CARL MARTIN.

We didn't know any man would be strong enough to throw one.

Why in blazes is Wilson raising so much noise about the strike for? Isn't he in Washington and doesn't he want to stay there?

We'd be in an awful fix. Crazy people couldn't get to Weston, murderers wouldn't know what Moundsville is on the map, bootleggers would have to manufacture their own and Spaulding couldn't get his basketball and football uniforms here.

It's hard to tell the difference between young John D. and F. W. Bartlett anyhow.

This fellow Kendall may not be the meanest guy in the world but he closely follows the leader.

Hanging is too good for lots of people.

"Crime season," says the chief.

Ah! what bee-utiful nights for a lovely murder.

This isn't fall is it? We are told every fall is "crime season" in Fairmont. We're waiting for fall to come to "crime" a duck we don't like.

Our idea of the checker and chess club is that it is going to add to Fairmont's eleven wonders.

All German generals are required to know the game of chess and to play it well. We see now what Rollo Conley's ambition is. Machine guns? Nix.

"Traction company breaking records."

They ought to break the record in the weighing machine in the lobby which "speaks your weight."

In a language you cannot understand.

Auto races? We can easily afford to stay in the city Labor day should such races be pulled off.

We'd like to enter the city's Abbott-Detroit, which has been known to run down hill if given a big enough push.

A FABLE OF ADVERTISING.

The Lion was telling the Leopard why he roared in the jungle when going about hunting. "Doing business openly and with plenty of advertising," the Lion said, "is what made my reputation. I got my characterization as 'King of Beasts' by blowing my horn. Always let the other fellows know you are around, and they will respect and fear you."

A Rabbit, hiding and shivering in a clump of pampas grass, overheard this conversation, and all the next day he pondered upon it. He decided it was better to have the other animals fear him than to live himself in constant fear. So the Rabbit filled his lungs with a great breath and tried to roar like a Lion.

A Coyote, learning of the Rabbit's whereabouts by his roar, hopped on to the Rabbit and ate him up.

If you haven't got the goods, there is no use to advertise it.—C. L. Edson, in Judge.

Editorial Comment

on Current Subjects

DEMOS CAN'T KEEP PROPOSED GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT.

From the Lincoln Republican.

Some time ago the Democratic state committee sent out to Republican newspapers an appeal to conduct the campaign upon a high plane and without bitter personalities.

But, good God! have you read the Democratic platform which contains more slander and villainous assaults upon Gov. Hatfield than the Yellow Jacket or Menace were ever able to hurl against anything?

Do you read the continued assaults of the Democratic press upon our governor, who is in no sense a candidate?

We submit to Chairman Lewis, of the Democratic state committee, from whom The Republican received such a brotherly letter, we believe, that his aggression is not capable of such a gentlemen's agreement.

GROUND FOR SUSPICION.

From the Charleston Post.

Indictments have been returned in the federal court sitting at Webster Springs against General Edward O'Toole and others charging fraud in the recent state primary. The circumstances surrounding this so-called federal probe are such as to at least give rise to the suspicion that the whole matter is an attempt to use the machinery of the federal government for partisan political purposes.

The appointment of special attorneys, Democratic, to assist high salaried government attorneys, also Democratic, to bring about the indictment and consequent humiliation and annoyance of a high class citizen and a respected business man such as General O'Toole unquestionably is, is deplorable.

Another unfortunate phase of the matter is that West Virginia is injured in her standing among the sisterhood of states. The notoriety she will receive from the heralding abroad of the matter is, to say the least, to be deeply regretted.

There was no fraud in the primary in McDowell county and no one in the least conversant with the facts believes for a moment that there was.

General Edward O'Toole is not a criminal and no one in the slightest acquainted with him believes him to be one.

West Virginia is a law-abiding state not standing in need of federal aid to punish infractions of her laws and no loyal citizen of the state believes otherwise.

WHAT JEFFERSON SAID.

From the American Economist.

Our Free-Trade friends never tire of claiming the sentiments of Thomas Jefferson. But does it, really? Let us look into this matter a moment.

In the year 1817 Mr. Jefferson wrote the following in a letter to Benjamin Austin, and it gives us "a nutshell" what the Sage of Monticello thought about Protection:

To be independent for the comfort of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist. The grand inquiry now is, Shall we make our own comforts, or forego them at the will of a foreign nation? He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures must be for reducing us either to dependence on that foreign nation, or to be clothed in skins and to live like wild beasts in dens and caverns. I am not one of those; experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort.

If Jefferson was not a Protectionist, what was he? A Protectionist is one who believes in protecting the producers in a country from foreign competition in the home market by the imposition of such discriminating duties on goods of foreign production as will restrict or prevent their importation.

A NEW ECONOMY

"He was always trying to save himself trouble."
"And did he succeed?"
"Yes, he has saved up a whole lot more than he can take care of."

NEW YORK LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

INTERESTING testimony regarding the rubber industry, the effect of the existing tariff, etc., furnished by Jesse E. La Dow, of the Mansfield (O.) Tire and Rubber Co., has attracted attention in New York. Mr. La Dow declares that had not the European war saved the situation his institution would have had to close down, as would most of the rubber manufacturers in this country. He was promptly charged with having Republican interests at heart when he came back with the assertion that there was only one Republican among the eight directors of his company, while the only director who did not regard a restoration of the Republic tariff on rubber as essential to the success of the industry was an office-holder under this administration.

Mr. La Dow asserts that the wages in European rubber factories are \$1 a day, as against \$3 in this country, and that the Europeans have all the improved machinery which is used here. And further, that as London is the great distributing point for rubber, the American is compelled to pay for the extra handling, the freight and the middleman's commissions to get his raw material to the factory. He asserts that following the reduction by the Underwood bill the imports of rubber increased 43 per cent, when the importation was checked by the war. And that was just as the European products were getting a foothold in this country.

It is unreasonable to expect from the Democratic party legislation which will protect and foster American manufacturing. Mr. La Dow contends, "The present Wilson administration, from the way it is organized, cannot have sympathy with the manufacturing industry of this country, he says. 'The manufacturing industry is north of the Ohio river, while the President and nearly all of the members of his cabinet were born and reared in the South. The greatest committees of Congress, Ways and Means and Finance, have chairmen from North Carolina where they cannot possibly be grounded to have anything in common with the great manufacturing industry of the country.'"

After the War.

Senator Penrose and President Wilson have both issued warnings regarding the situation which will arise in this country. Mr. Penrose foresees an era of the keenest competition, the European manufacturing centers flooded with returned soldiers, the price of labor even lower than normally and the European governments working desperately to gain foreign trade in order to win back the gold they have had to send abroad, especially to this country. President Wilson regards the coming of peace as "America's opportunity," but he declares that "the problem of disunion" will be "more difficult to fight than that of the Civil War." Mr. Wilson does not say that this country is to be congratulated that it has in itself one greater than this problem to grasp and solve this tremendous problem. Far from it. He only makes it clear that such is his personal conviction and if you do not see it, alas for your intelligence. All is not without hope, however, even the intelligence of the man in the street, for Mr. Wilson declares, "In the third place, I think it is evident that the United States will understand herself better than ever before. The war and all its attendant circumstances have cried her wide awake to both the dangers of her life and its enormous possibilities and advantages." Perhaps only one who knows Woodrow Wilson by personal contact would realize how firmly he is convinced that his reelection is, in his estimation, chief among these enormous possibilities and advantages.

"A Daniels Denial."

"A typical Daniels denial" is the term which ex-Rep. Ralph Cole applies to Secretary Daniels' indignant but ineffective denial of Mr. Cole's assertion that American troops were sent into Vera Cruz with orders not to fire unless they were fired on and that, therefore, there was needless loss of American lives as the fleet should have been permitted to shell the city until it surrendered before a landing was attempted. Secretary Daniels replied with a quotation from Admiral Badger's report which would seem to indicate that no such order was issued. But Mr. Cole points out that while Admiral Badger was in command of the fleet it was Admiral Fletcher who was in command at Vera Cruz and he quotes from Admiral Fletcher's report the sentence, "Our men are only firing when fired at." Mr. Cole also quotes Consul General Canada whose report read, "Our men simply defending themselves." Mr. Cole also quotes the New York Sun's correspondent who called, "Admiral Fletcher's orders were that the landing party should occupy these positions (main house, etc.) and make no attack on Mexican troops unless they were attacked." The statement, made in a reputable paper at the time was never denied by the administration.

Another "Daniels."

According to Col. George Harvey, the truly original Wilson man and the one who more than any other won for Wilson the Presidency, "A Daniels has to come to be navy slang for the shorter, and if conceivable, uglier word." This time, however, it is the Secretary of War who appears to have become infected with the besetting sin of the Wilson administration. Secretary Baker has been telling Maine audiences that the Mexican situation was inherited from the Taft administration and that it was President Taft who "refused to recognize the disoluble monster, Huerta." The truth is, as Mr. Baker must know, that Huerta did not assume office until February 19, 1913, twelve days before Mr. Taft retired from the Presidency, and Mr. Taft did not recognize Huerta because he felt that it was the delicate and appropriate course to leave that act to his successor. Had Mr. Wilson recognized Huerta it would have strengthened his hands in dealing with him. He himself recognized the Mexican President instead of having to deal with an executive recognized by his predecessor. No argument can be made to support the contention that President Taft was in any way responsible for the Mexican problem of this administration which argument is not based on a series of "Danielses."

IN CHICAGO

Sir: Sign—
"Funeral designs made up on short notice. Leave orders now." Isn't this carrying the preparedness idea too far?
A. B. C.

E. C. Jones
FARMINGTON, W. VA.

The New Materials For Autumn Silks and Dress Fabrics

Fall Fabrics are here in a beautiful array of weaves and designs. The quality of Jones' fabrics needs no eulogizing, for after years of judicious and skillful handling of merchandise we feel capable of choosing textiles. We purchased well and therefore offer for purchase fabrics that will give satisfactory service.

Among the Dress Fabrics are some very handsome all-wool worsteds in splendid color combinations. 54 inches wide at per yard \$2.00.

Also Fine Worsteds in checks and stripes, black and green, brown and green, green and blue as well as numerous patterns in stripes and large checks and plaids. 38 and 40 inches wide at 60c and 75c per yd.

New Fall Skirts in Unique Color Combinations

A splendid collection featuring harmoniously blended colors. Some are in block design while others are in stripes and plaids. These silks will make up into the handsome blouses and skirts and, with serges and other fabrics, beautiful dresses. Yard wide at \$2.00.

New Dress Trimmings and Embroideries on Display.

To Complete the Charm of the Fall Costume—A New Boot

Simple in cut and graceful in design. It is made of black glace kid, with a plain vamp, 2 inch Louis XV heel and is 10 from the ground to the top. Price \$5.50.

Advance Model in Fall Millinery for Less

Correct fall and winter shapes with novel ideas in trimmings that are more than usually attractive. Among them are features that will lend a distinct individuality to the wearer. These hats are worthy of your immediate attention.

Prices \$2.98 and \$2.45.

Basement Store.

"The Maelstrom" a Great Story.

That remarkable detective story, "The Maelstrom," by Frank Frost, ex-inspector of Scotland Yard, the famous Detective Department of the British police, begins in the Magazine Section of The New York Sunday World on Sunday, September 10. This is one of the most thrilling stories appearing since Sherlock Holmes first caught popular fancy. It will run serially in the Magazine Section of the Sunday World and you cannot afford to miss it. Order your Sunday World early in advance and make sure you get the Magazine Section.—Adv.

Hot Water—The King of Pain Easers. Put it in One of Our Hot Water Bottles

Few local pains indeed, but what ease up when attacked by hot water applications. A good hot water bottle is necessary to apply the hot water. Get a bag that is solid in the seam, flexible in its sides; one that will wear and that steam and hot water will not destroy or burst. We sell you such a guaranteed bag at the lowest possible price.

CRANE'S Drug Store